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SW Letter #5 Mailed to PIS Berlin Mail Drop on 7 July 1953

7 July 1953  
Number 5

Concerning the Byelorussian emigration in the light of the bourgeoisie-democratic course of the group of OSTROWSKI, president of the Byelorussian National Parliament in the years of the German occupation. The following information was procured from OSTROWSKI with whom I was in close contact in 1949. Nikolai ABRAMTCHIK, leader of the Byelorussian Nationalists (slanderer) who took part in the Paris bloc 31 March 1953. He doesn't have moral or legal rights to be called the president of the Byelorussian Peoples' Republic. His father, Simon, his mother, Tatiana; ABRAMTCHIK is about 50 years old. His father was a member of the Polish Army.

Upon completion of the primary city school in 1920 he entered a course in Wilno for disciplinarians in the primary school. While here, he came in contact with the underground Communist Party. At this time, his father was the steward of the Radzinskaya Section. During these years, a well-known political figure, a lawyer, Fyodor ALEXANDROVICH, while attempting to gain a position in Poland, convened a Byelorussian Congress in Wilno, in which the fate of Western Byelorussia was decided in favor of Poland. Simon ABRAMTCHIK, with his sons Nikolai and Gavril took part in the Congress. The Polish border guards at that time were commanded by a close relative of the ABRAMTCHIK family. Both young ABRAMTCHIKS worked for the Soviets, maintaining their contact through Minsk.

Simultaneously, contact was established with the CGPU. All information was transmitted for the Polish Communist Party in Moscow. Upon return to Western Byelorussia, he was an important authority for the entire Komintern. On completion of the Gymnasium, he went to Prague for work among the Czech Bolsheviks.

ABRAMTCHIK, with his work, created a pro-Soviet atmosphere in the Byelorussian National Rada, which took part in the Berlin conference (1929); the Rada recognised the USSR and liquidated the BNP. He provoked many members of the BNP to go to the USSR. Soon thereafter they were all liquidated by the CGPU. From Prague, Nikolai ABRAMTCHIK moved to Paris, maintaining his contact with the Communist Party. Here he established contact with the organs of the Ukrainian Voyna. During the war between Germany and the USSR, at the invitation of the Gestapo, ABRAMTCHIK journeyed to Berlin in order to edit the newspaper Banting. Not showing ability at this work, he was transferred to work at Byelostok with the welfare organization. ABRAMTCHIK absconded with 37,000 Reichmarks and split this with Dr. GRINKOVICH. Due to the fact that he was compromised, the Gestapo transferred him back to Paris. In 1943, ABRAMTCHIK again came to Berlin. During this year the president of the BNP, ZAKHARA, died in Prague. Prior to his death he transferred the archives to Larica, his adopted daughter, and to Nikolai ABRAMTCHIK. Larica voluntarily remained in Prague with the Bolsheviks during the occupation of Prague and soon returned to Russia. ABRAMTCHIK, on orders from Moscow, remained abroad under a cover of nationalism, conducting work against the formation of a united anti-Bolshevik front. The source of this information is ABRAMTCHIK's political enemy. I have not received any letters from you.

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SEV040D